

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 6, 1913

NUMBER 23

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of
Old Mills
a Specialty

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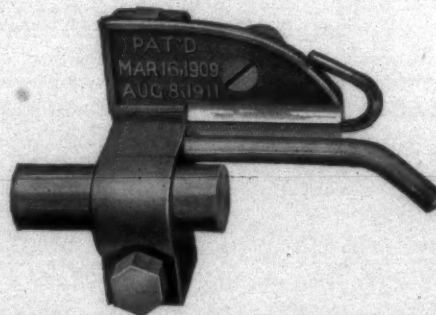
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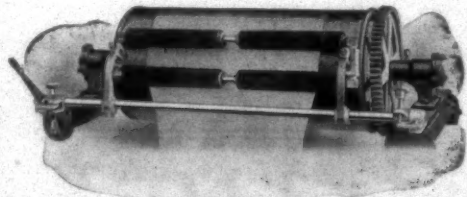
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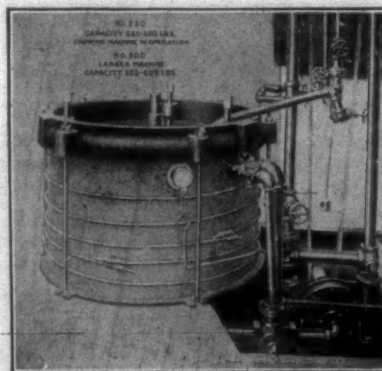
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 4

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 6, 1913

NUMBER 23

Southern Mill Enlargements for 1912

Compiled by Southern Textile Bulletin*

Spindle Increase For 1912.

Alabama.	
	Spindles.
West Point Manufacturing Company, Langdale,	10,000
*Eva Jones Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.	40,000
Total for Alabama	50,000
Arkansas	
Arkansas	None
Georgia.	
	Spindles.
Columbus Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga.	15,000
Hamburger Cotton Mills, Columbus, Ga.	1,124
Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.	17,000
Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga.	1,364
Covington Mills, Covington, Ga.	2,212
Elk Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.	512
Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.	7,300
Fort Valley Cotton Mills, Fort Valley, Ga.	1,298
Mary Lelia Cotton Mills, Greensboro, Ga.	6,000
Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.	2,000
Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.	17,500
Manchester Manufacturing Co., Manchester, Ga.	1,200
Milstead Manufacturing Co., Milstead, Ga.	416
McIntosh Mill, Newnan, Ga.	2,000
Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Ga.	13,000
Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.	2,728
Strickland Cotton Mills, Valdosta, Ga.	1,600
Villa Rica Cotton Oil Co., Villa Rica, Ga.	2,500
Total for Georgia	94,754
Kentucky.	
Kentucky	None
Louisiana.	
Louisiana	None
Mississippi.	
Yazoo Yarn Mill, Yazoo, Miss.	1,444
Total for Mississippi	1,444
Missouri.	
Home Cotton Mills, St. Louis, Mo.	1,000
Total for Missouri	1,000
North Carolina.	
	Spindles.
Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C.	5,000
Majestic Mills, Belmont, N. C.	2,400
*Baldenboro Cotton Mills, Bladenboro, N. C.	8,208
J. M. Odell Manufacturing Co., Bynum, N. C.	800
Cedar Falls Manufacturing Co., Cedar Falls, N. C.	416
Durham Hosiery Mill, Chapel Hill, N. C.	8,000
Highland Park Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, N. C.	8,000
*Johnston Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, N. C.	5,000
*Thayer Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, N. C.	25,000
Brown Manufacturing Co., Concord, N. C.	800

	Spindles.
Franklin Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.	12,000
J. Frederick Houston, Co., Cumberland, N. C.	800
Monarch Cotton Mills, Dallas, N. C.	2,000
Delburg Cotton Mill, Davidson, N. C.	416
Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton, N. C.	10,000
*Armstrong Cotton Mill Co., Gastonia, N. C.	3,000
Flint Manufacturing Co., Gastonia, N. C.	1,500
Gray Manufacturing Co., Gastonia, N. C.	512
Minneola Manufacturing Co., Gibsonville, N. C.	1,000
Granite Falls Manufacturing Co., Granite Falls, N. C.	2,000
Proximity Manufacturing Co., Greensboro, N. C.	5,000
Harriett Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.	9,000
Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.	8,000
High Falls Manufacturing Co., High Falls, N. C.	416
*Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.	8,000
Cannon Manufacturing Co., Kannapolis, N. C.	25,000
Dacotah Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.	1,000
Lowell Cotton Mills, Lowell, N. C.	6,000
Peerless Manufacturing Co., Lowell, N. C.	800
Dresden Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.	800
Jennings Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.	1,600
Marion Manufacturing Co., Marion, N. C.	22,500
Mayes Manufacturing Co., Mayesworth, N. C.	8,000
Mims Manufacturing Co., Mount Holly, N. C.	1,600
Armon Manufacturing Co., Mt. Island, N. C.	1,600
Norwood Manufacturing Co., Norwood, N. C.	1,000
Rae Ford Power & Manufacturing Co., Rae Ford, N. C.	1,000
*E. A. Smith Manufacturing Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.	15,000
Rosemary Manufacturing Co., Rosemary, N. C.	13,104
Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.	1,600
Ledbetter Manufacturing Co., Rockingham, N. C.	1,200
Barringer Manufacturing Co., Rockwell, N. C.	3,200
Kesler Manufacturing Co., Salisbury, N. C.	1,400
Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C.	1,900
Ella Manufacturing Co., Shelby, N. C.	5,200
Leaksville Cotton Mill, Spray, N. C.	2,000
Vass Cotton Mills, Vass, N. C.	1,400
Wadesboro Cotton Mills, Wadesboro, N. C.	416
P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.	1,400

Total for North Carolina

Oklahoma.

Oklahoma

South Carolina.

	Spindles.
Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C.	17,000
Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C.	1,000
Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.	1,600
Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.	400
Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Co., Cherokee Falls, S. C.	2,100
Alice Mills, Easley, S. C.	1,000
Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C.	20,000
Fountain Inn Manufacturing Co., Fountain Inn, S. C.	3,000
Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.	10,000
Carolina Mills, Greenville, S. C.	12,000
Foe Manufacturing Co., Greenville, S. C.	416
Woodside Cotton Mill, Greenville, S. C.	27,000

(Continued on Page 8)

*New mills.

**Includes Mills Under Construction.

Ivey's Carding and Spinning

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(Continued from last week)

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The length of spinning frame is found by multiplying one-half the number of the spindles by the space, and adding 2 ft. 3 ins. The width may be 36 ins. or 39 ins. as is desired. If the space is ample, a 39-inch frame is preferable, as the bands are longer, and have a better bearing surface on the whirl. English frames are much longer than they are usually made in America, often having 400 spindles. They usually have two cylinders 10 inches in diameter, and are frequently belted in the center. Instead of clearer boards, they have clearer rollers on the top rollers, similar to a mule. These rollers lie between the front and middle roller, and are turned by friction.

Separators are called anti-ballooners in England, and have not attained the degree of excellence they have in this country. Ballooning is not an unmixed evil, but helps turn the traveler. If the yarn is allowed to balloon, a heavier traveler can be used, which for several reasons is desired. Among some mill men there is a tendency to dispense with separators, especially with fine yarn, by making the space between the spindles greater. For filling frames it is customary to have this extra space and to dispense with separators. This is not the result of any special design, but is merely incidental. The cost of a spinning frame is based on a 2 3/4-in. space, and for all numbers, except very coarse ones, the ring is 1 1/4-ins., allowing ample room on each side.

About 1 1/4 spindles occupy a square foot of floor space, so that 5,000 spindles would occupy 4,000 square feet. Spinning frames are sold at what is known as a base price per spindle. At present this price is \$3.25. Separators are 10 cents extra. Shell front rollers 5 cents, and Dickson's saddles 2 cents. Extra heavy spindles or wide space is also extra. There is also an extra charge for boxing of 2 per cent of the total cost, including extras.

Spinning frames are driven with any size pulley or belt desired. We do not think that less than a 12-inch pulley or a 3-inch belt should be used for a frame of over 200 spindles. It is true, they often have smaller dimensions, but the best has to be kept so tight that it quickly wears out, and also wears the bearing.

The power required to drive spinning frames depends greatly upon the speed, and increases at a greater ratio. The Draper Company has made exhaustive experiments, and has found that a horsepower will run 137, 94, 76, and 67 spindles at 7,000, 8,000, 9,000 and 10,000 revolutions respectively. Of this power the bare spindle absorbs more than half the various elements being as follows:

Cylinder, bands and bare spindles	54 per cent.
Average yarn load	16 per cent.
Average traveller pull	22 per cent.
Rollers, traverse and gears	8 per cent.
— per cent.	— per cent.
100 per cent.	100 per cent.

For ordinary cotton the front rollers are 1-inch in diameter, and the middle and back 7-8 inch. The front roller is made larger partly to support the heavier weight and partly so that it does not have to turn so fast to make the surface speed. For Indian cotton the front roller is 7-8 inch, as the cotton is so short the rollers could not get close enough together if they were of the usual size. For some purposes the front rollers are made 1 1/4-1 1/2 inches and 1 1/4-1 1/2 inches in diameter.

In England, filling frames or mules are always made to give yarn the reverse twist. There is some science in this, as the fibers have been twisted the opposite way in previous processes, the tendency is for them to remain that way. When the twist is reversed, the fibers will not lay so close together, and the yarn is what is called oozy, and gives a softer feel to the cloth. It is also claimed that the fibers being laid in a different way gives the yarn a different color, owing to the direction in which the light strikes it. It is a well-known fact in weaving that stripe effects are made in cloth by having right and left-hand twist alternate.

CHAPTER VI.

MULE SPINNING.

About one hundred and forty-three years ago, or to be more exact, between 1764 and 1768, James Hargraves invented a spinning machine called the spinning jenny. It consisted of a row of vertical spindles, driven by hands from a cylinder, which was driven by a large band from a hand wheel. The roving was drawn away from the spindles by a slide, and when drawn out twist was put in by turning the spindles. The slide was then reversed and the twisted yarn was wound on the spindles.

About the same time, Arkwright invented a spinning machine, which on account of its being driven by water power, was called a water frame. It had a set of rollers for drawing out the roving, and the yarn was wound on a bobbin by means of a flyer. About ten years after this, Samuel Crompton invented a machine which retained the drawing-out and wind-

ing features of the jenny, but had the rollers of the water frame. From the fact that it retained the features of both machines, and was in this respect a hybrid, it was called a mule, a name which it has retained ever since. The first mules were called hand mules, not because they were run by hand, but because many of the motions now done automatically were then done by hand. On this account, a very skillful man was required to attend to the various details, and only one machine could be run by an operative. Many successive improvements were made, until now all the motions are automatic, and the machine is known as a self-acting mule.

The action of the mule is very complex, or rather the mechanism. Three lines of rollers draw out the roving just as in a spinning frame. Here the similarity ceases. When the rollers begin to deliver the roving the other end is held by the spindle, which is only a few inches from the rollers. As the roving is delivered, the carriage holding the spindles gradually recedes for about five feet, the spindles in the meantime rapidly revolving, thereby putting in the twist. The rollers do not deliver the yarn quite as fast as the carriage recedes, and an additional draft takes place, which is known as the gain, and is usually about three inches. This action, as was explained in the previous chapter, has a very important bearing on the quality of the yarn. When the carriage stops, the rollers stop delivering the yarn, but usually the spindles run a little longer and complete the twisting process. This twisting process contracts the yarn, and if it is very fine will break it, unless there is a mechanism to compensate for the contraction. There is now from 60 to 66 inches of twisted yarn between the spindles and the rollers, and also a few inches wound in a spiral on the spindle. In order to uncoil this, the spindles run backward a few revolutions, after which the carriage starts back towards the rollers much more rapidly than it came out. While this is taking place, the spindles are slowly turning and winding the slack yarn, which is guided by two tight wires stretched the entire length of the carriage, and known as the fallers and counter-fallers. The whole process from the time the carriage leaves the rollers until it returns, is called a "draw" in England, and a "stretch" in this country.

A very little reflection will show how complicated the machine is. The rollers must stop at exactly the right time. The carriage motion must be square with the head-stock. The backing off must be exactly right, and the filler motion must be suited to the shape of the cop, or the yarn may be stretched on one hand or kiked on the other. The problem is somewhat similar to that of winding roving on a bobbin constantly increasing in diameter, for of course the base of cop is larger than the apex. Then, too, the base is wound on a cop tube, which is usually a true cylinder, and after the base is wound provision must be made for the taper of the spindle. The spindles, too, have varying speed. As they begin to revolve, the speed is gradually accelerated, and is diminished as the carriage nears the beam. Taken as a whole, the mule is probably the most complicated machine in existence, besides which a Linotype or Northrop loom is a mere toy. Were it not for the fact that such a vast industry depends upon it, it would never have received the attention necessary for its present development. The very fact that so many are concerned in its success, has given it the benefit of many inventors. Were its manufacture a monopoly, it is safe to say it would not have attained its present degree of excellence, but there always being at least half a dozen large machine builders at work on them, a great many inventions are tried where one meritorious one is adopted.

CALCULATIONS.

The calculations in mule spinning are more complicated than in ring spinning, and there are a number of methods of arriving at the same result. We give below what we consider the simplest methods for the most necessary calculations.

Draft.—Where very short cotton is being spun, there is no gain in the carriage, and the calculation is exactly as for ring frames.

Driving.	Driven.
Diam. of front roller 8 (eighths)	Diam. of back roller 7 (eighths)
Back roller gear 60.	Draft gear 45.
Crown gear 120.	The front roller gear 20.

$$\frac{8 \times 60 \times 120}{7 \times 45 \times 20} = 9.14 = \text{Draft.}$$

Draft constant = draft multiplied by draft gear.

To find the draft when there is a gain in the carriage: If the roller delivery is 60 ins., and the total stretch is 64 ins., making a gain of 4 ins., the draft is evidently 1 4/60, or 1.066. We found when considering the draft in the drawing frame that the total draft is the product of the separate drafts, so in the above example the total draft is $9.14 \times 1.066 = 9.74$.

To find the draft in the rollers when the numbers to be spun, the gain, and the hank roving are known:

$$\text{Constant} \div \text{Draft} = \text{Draft Gear.}$$

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1112 INDEPENDENCE BUILDING

Table of Length and Weight of Cops.

Gauge of Mule	Length of Cop	Weight of Cop	Gauge of Mule	Length of Cop	Weight of Cop
2	8	1200 grs.	1 5-16	6	350
1 3/4	8	1000 grs.	1 1/4	5 1/2	300
1 1/2	7 1/2	600 grs.	1 3-16	5 1/4	250
1 1/8	7 1/4	500 grs.	1 1/8	5 1/8	200

Rule.—Subtract the gain from the total stretch. This gives the amount to be delivered by the rollers. Multiply this by the numbers required, and divide by the product of the stretch multiplied by the hank roving.

Example.—Number to be spun 40's, hank roving 5, stretch 64 ins., gain 4 ins., what draft is required in the rollers?

$$\frac{64 - 4 = 60}{64 \times 5} = 7.05 = \text{Draft.}$$

Table of Draft Constants. Mason Mule.

Inch.	Inch.
Diameter of Front Roller 1	Diameter of Front Roller 1
Diameter of Back Roller 7/8	Diameter of Back Roller 7/8
Front Roller Gear 30	Front Roller Gear 30
Change Gear 110	Change Gear 130
Crown Gear 70	Crown Gear 130
Back Roller Gear 70	Back Roller Gear 70
Constant.....293.40	Constant.....346.58

To find the number of stretches in a cop:

Rule.—Multiply the weight in grains by the number of yarn and 840, and divide by 7,000. This will give the number of yards in a cop. Multiply this by 36 for the number of inches and divide by the number of inches in a stretch.

Example.—How many stretches in a cop of 30's made on 1 1/2" space, stretch 64"?

Referring to table, we find that the cop will weigh 600 grains.

$$\frac{600 \times 30 \times 840}{7000} = 2160 \text{ yards.}$$

$$\frac{2160 \times 36}{64} = 1215 \text{ stretches.}$$

To find the change gear on builder screw:

Rule.—Divide the number of stretches in a cop by the number of thread in use on the screw.

Table of Constants for Builder Gears. Mason Mule.

Space of Mule	Threads in Use	Weight of Cop	For 60 Inch Stretch	For 64 Inch Stretch
2	52	1200	1.69	1.56
1 3/4	52	1000	1.38	1.29
1 1/2	52	600	.83	.78
1 1/8	52	500	.55	.52
1 5-16	52	350	.48	.44
1 1/4	52	300	.42	.39
1 3-16	52	250	.34	.32
1 1/8	52	200	.27	.26

Constant \times No. of yarn = Gear.

TWIST

The twist in mule-spun yarn varies greatly according to the purpose for which it is intended and also according to the quantity of cotton. As we stated in a previous chapter, the usual custom is as follows:

Hosiery yarn, the square root of number \times 2.50.

Yarn for doubling, the square root of number \times 2.75.

Filling yarn, the square root of number \times 3.25.

Warp yarn, the square root of number \times 3.75.

When the mule is running, the easiest way to get the twist is to get the speed of spindles by means of a speed indicator on cylinder shaft. This number divided by the inches in a stretch gives the twist being put in. When it is desired to calculate the twist, it becomes a very difficult matter to make a universal rule. In fact, such a rule is impossible, for various makes of mules have different arrangements for driving the spindles and rollers. The following is the method of getting the twist for a Mason mule where the rim pulley is at the back, and will apply to any mule with similar arrangement of gears:

Example.—Diameter of rim pulley, 15 inches; diameter of cylinder, 6 inches; spur portion of spur and bevel compound gear, 50 teeth; bevel gear on front roll sleeve, 48 teeth; diameter of spindle whirl 3/4"; diameter of pulley on cylinder shaft, 10 inches; speed change gear, 30 teeth; bevel portion of spur and bevel compound gear, 24 teeth; circumference of front roller, 3.1416 in.

$$\frac{15 \times 6 \times 50 \times 48}{.75 \times 10 \times 30 \times 24 \times 3.1416} = 12.73$$

This is the theoretical twist, from which deductions must be made for size of bands and also slip of bands.

To change the twist gear when changing numbers, the rule is the same as for other machines, viz., square present gear, multiply by numbers required, divide by the number being spun, and extract the square root of the quotient.

Practical and Efficient Spinning

Contest Began.

On this page we are publishing the first of the articles contributed to the contest on "Practical and Efficient Spinning." Up to the present time fourteen articles have been received and several more are expected. These articles will be published in the order received.

No article will count in the contest which is received after Feb. 15th, and we hope that all who expect to enter the contest will send in their articles before that time.

One Thrown Out.

We have already thrown out one article, which we received, because we found that it was copied almost entirely from Ivey's Carding and Spinning. No article of which any material portion is copied from any book or previously written article will be considered in the contest.

Number One.

FRST, we will take the overseer for a starting point, because if he is a successful spinner he is, and must be, the head of his department. He should be a level-headed man, slow to anger, and always ready to answer all questions of any importance. We find that it takes more experience to manage help in the spinning room than in any other department. And why? Because in the spinning room practically all of the help are children and these are of all kind and classes, good and bad, bright and ignorant. It takes years of experience and study to learn to manage help, and some men never acquire the ability, especially in the spinning room. It is certain that you cannot take a child's head and make a grown person's out of it. Remember that they are only children, with childish ways and deal with them as children in teaching them their duty.

The overseer should select a good bright young man for a second hand and then keep in touch with him at all times and see that he stays on his job. See that he has the belts or the tight pulleys and that he is right behind his section men, because there are many section men in this day and time and are only looking for stopping time, pay days and Sundays.

In the spinning room we find the spinning frames. These spinning machines receive the roving from the card, and drafts this roving from 1 inch to 10 and 14 inches in length, and at the same time twists it into yarn. Now let me say right here that to run a spinning room the overseer should be a good practical man who understands the frames and their operation. Books are all right, but not in the spinning room.

Drafts.

I do not believe in over 11 inches for No. 30s warps double roving and not over 12½ inches for 40s filling. Any practical spinner knows that the longer the draft the weaker the

yarn will be and bad running work is sure to follow. Given good smooth roving and the above draft a good spinner should see that his frame is properly geared up. The crown gear should be carefully set in the front roll gear. The draft gear must fit together tight in the crown gear stud and the draft gear geared well to the back roller gear. The intermediate gear between the middle and back roll gear should be set close in the gear on both the middle and back roller gears because if these gears are not set carefully you will certainly have uneven or cut yarn.

For 30s and 40s made from ordinary cotton I want Dixon saddles, both front and back, with weight on all three rolls. For 50s to 80s on long staple cotton I want Dixon Lubricating saddles which only put weight on the front and back rolls. Levers should be set on a perfect level so that they can raise the weight with ease when necessary.

Oiling Top Rolls.

The top rolls should be oiled well and too much care cannot be taken with a drip oil can. Only the middle and back top rolls should be oiled once per week on 30s and 40s. The front rolls should be oiled every day. The front top roll should be cleaned up three times a week. The steel rolls should be cleaned once a week and taken from the stands and cleaned thoroughly at least once a year.

Twist.

The twist for ordinary cotton to make 30s warp, I think, should be 27 to 28 turns per inch with a speed on the front roll of 108 revolutions per minute, 2 3-4 gauge, 1 5-8 No. 2 flange ring, 6 inch traverse, and Rhodes-Chandler separators. At present, I am running 1 3-4 inch ring, 7 inch traverse, 1 3-8 ring, No. 2 flange and 2 3-4 inch gauge.

For 40s filling I use about 25 turns per inch with a speed on the front roll of 110 R. P. M., 6 inch traverse, 1 3-8 inch ring, No. 2 flange, 2 3-4 inch gauge, without any separators.

Doffing.

Doffing is one of the most important features in a spinning room. Bad doffing and end piecing is the worst thing that I can mention. The doff boy will tear down a number of ends, then the end piecer comes along in a hurry trying to keep up and trouble follows. Perhaps, the frame has been running a long time without being pieced up and the rolls are all choked up. The piecer will leave down some of the ends and this makes trouble for the spinner, and there is a loss in production. The doffer boy will also lap ends. This goes to the spooler room and there is bad work, waste to be cut off and cut and ruined bobbins. On filling the doffer boy will lap ends and run the thread up high on the quills. This goes to the weave room and when the filling runs down two-thirds of it, it will break with a long end that will raise the filling fork several times before it stops the loom and makes a thin place in the cloth. This goes to the cloth room and makes a loss there. The writer has long since done away with end piecers. Each doffer must do his own end piecing just as soon as the frame is started and then if he breaks down a lot of ends he must do his bad work over. I only allow them to stop

one frame at a time.

Cleaning Up Spinning.

I do not believe in fan rags or pasteboard rags in a spinning room for this means gouts in your yarn. Rails should be brushed off once an hour and roving creels wiped three times a week. Thread guides should be run out at least once every hour for dirty guides means bad running spinning, besides baking gouts. Creel tops should be wiped off once a day and the floor kept clean at all times. A dirty floor in a spinning room certainly is a sight to behold.

Fast running parts, such as pulleys, gears, front stands and cylinders should be oiled twice each day.

Temperature.

Temperature plays a very important part in a spinning room, both as to even numbers and good running work. Keep the dry side of the thermometer about 75 or 80 degrees and the wet side about 70 to 75, or as near as you possibly can. If the heat goes up to 85 or 90 open up your top transoms to let the warm air out and keep the humidity in your room as stated above. To have good running work and this is very essential—the carder should weigh 8 to 16 bobbins of roving and bring them to the spinning room. The spinner should spin at least 120 yards from them and weigh them very carefully sending the carder a copy of the weights. It is often a good practical idea to pick out a batch of bobbins in your room and weigh them at random.

Travelers.

We hear a great deal said about travelers. The writer has had a good deal of experience on 80 to 80s both single and ply yarn and No. 2 flange rings, and some experience with almost all makes and varieties of travelers. I am often persuaded to believe that there is not so much in the make of the traveler as there is in the temper, the style, shape and circle. These are the most important features to look after as on them depends the sizes and flange ring you are using.

Now for the warp. I get the best results from a wide R. P. traveler 1 1-4 inch circle, No. 2 flange ring. For filling I use a narrow roller R. P. traveler, 1 1-2 inch circle and a No. 2 flange ring.

A traveler that hugs the ring too tight will cause a friction on your yarn. By a careful observation you will find the end wire cut down at the ring. Now the overseer must be his own judge for the weights of his travelers because the size of the ring and the length of the traverse has a great deal to do with the weights.

Waste on Floor.

A good spinner will teach his men to be careful about throwing white cotton on the floor, as this is a great loss. Not long ago I tried a family of spinners. I passed through the room, and behold, their alleys were full of white cotton. I told one of the girls not to throw the cotton on the floor and she said that she had always thrown her lap waste on the floor. What about that, Mr. Spinner?

Setting Spindles and Guides.

Spindle setting is another important thing. A spindle should be set in the center of the ring and the guide wire set in the center of the spindle.

Roving men should place the roving in two neat piles, two layers high on each frame, leaving an opening in the middle and on each end of the frame for the empty running bobbins.

Traverse Speed.

Here is a point that I might mention as it may be helpful to some one. A great deal has been said about which is the best way to drive the traverse. I drive my traverse up fast and down slow. Why? First, because up and down is away from the delivery of the front roll and does not pull your yarn so hard. Second, when the traverse is going up fast it is coming up and meeting the delivery of your yarn. This can easily be done by reversing the heart wheel.

Spooling and Lapping.

A spooler tender should be very careful to tie all ends and not lap them and you must be sure to see she had pulled the slack out of the yarn, when she ties every end so that it will not kink up. This kink, if sized there, will stop a loom every time where a stop motion is used on the loom. If not stop motion is used it may break out as a pick out.

Warping.

Now we have come to the last machine before yarn is sized or dressed. A good, careful warper tender means a great deal to good running weaving. She should take pains in getting up the end of the beam so it will not make a lap on the slasher. Laps on the slasher mean loose ends in the weave room. So, Mr. Boss Weaver, I will turn it over to you now.

Johnnie.

Number Two.

TO run a spinning room successfully, the spinner must make friends with the carder, and between them get the best roving possible. No spinner can run his room successfully without good roving. The draft should be as short as will allow good running work. The twist should be in accord with the grade of stock being used. This thing of a "standard twist" will make waste and not yarn. Spindles, rings and thread should be set right at all times, and frames kept lined and leveled.

The steel rolls should be in line, clean and set for the stock being run. Top rolls are very important and should be well covered and not allowed to run too long. A great many spinners make poor yarn and have bad running work because they are trying to keep down roller bills.

Top rolls ought to be kept clean and as free from oil as possible, though the bearing should have oil enough to run lightly. Speed is another very important thing. Some spinners say "I am running my rolls faster than the table set down by the machine builder and making big production," while at the same time they are making a large amount of lap waste, their work is running bad and the number of pounds of yarn produced does not come up to the production of the man who is running a little under the table speed to suit the condition he has to meet.

Some spinners have a great many ideas about the weight of travelers.

Travelers.

My idea is to work out the traveler which will run best on the work you are running. All machinery, the floor, and everything about the room should be kept clean and bright. The oiling should be done regularly with the best oil you can buy.

Help.

Much has been written in these columns about help and most of it has been good. We all know that the spinner has the worst end of the help question, on account of the young ones in the spinning room. The spinner should be a sober, moral man, kind and pleasant with the help, but "firm as a rock." He should tell his help pleasantly what he wants done and then see that they do it. If they do not obey, let them go and there are usually plenty of good people who want to work in a good spinning room.

Above all things the spinner must stay on his job. No man can run a room and spend a good part of his time in an office, or talking to every one around the mill and out of it.

8-2-13.

Number Three.

I have had practical experience as a spinner and will try to give the best ideas I have about it. When a go into the spinning room at 5:45 a. m., the first thing I do as I enter the door is to notice the shafting and see that no counter belts are off. Then I place my help and have everything in full operation by 6 a. m.

Efficiency means the road to success. An overseer to be successful must first know the weak points in his machinery, and how to adjust them to produce good running work. He must be firm in his conversation regarding any business transactions concerning his room and those employed there. I do not consider an overseer competent who has to depend on his second hand and section men. The little things in a spinning room are the things which count. An overseer cannot take good roving and produce a good yarn if he does not understand his machinery.

I will give a few points on things which makes bad running work. Take the creel to start with. Always see that your skewer sets are all in, for if a skewer set is out or broken, the section man will come along and sharpen the skewer to make it run, which takes the stretch out of the roving. If the skewer does not turn freely when a bobbin of roving is being drawn

to the rolls, it will take the stretch out of the roving every time and make uneven yarn. As to the draft, do not draw over 11.60 on any number, that is, where the yarn is made of double roving. I always draw 10 where the card room can keep up. I find in most of the fine yarn mills that the card rooms cannot keep up drawing from 10.80 to 11.60. When you go over 11.60 you are not spinning a good quality of yarn. Cut it to 10 if the management will let you.

Rollers should be covered with good grey flannel with a heavy cushion. Cots should be made a fraction smaller and drawn tight. It is a good policy to see the roller coverer break one occasionally when he is covering them. Use English skin and make a good smooth lap. Have the steel rolls polished and keep off all burrs, as this will keep the roller cost down. Have a gauge for different staples of cotton and set your rolls accordingly. Do not run too much twist in the roving. If the rolls are set too close and the roving twisted hard the yarn is sure to cockle. See that there is uniform weight on the rolls, and that the levers do not rub the front steel roll. Keep the steel rolls clean so as to prevent gouts from going through with the roving.

The overseer should require his second hand to see that every section man has charge of as many frames as he can attend to properly and that he gives the frames his close attention.

In regard to speed, I think that a medium speed is best. Of course speed depends on conditions, such as humidity, draft, travelers used and the like. You can run higher speed on a short draft than on a long one. The same is true of cotton. If you are running good cotton you can put in less twist and get good strength. You have to put in more twist for poor cotton and therefore cut down the front roll and lose production. Speed is also governed by the length of the traverse, the size of the ring, etc. On the same number of yarn, higher speed can be run on a short traverse and a small ring than on a long traverse and a large ring. Of course fine numbers are supposed to be spun on a short traverse and a small ring, and coarse numbers on a long traverse and large ring. This is practical for good production.

I consider the travelers very important. In many mills travelers are lost simply from the lack of experience. Travelers run by circles, from 1 3-4 to 3 inches. A 3 inch traveler may be put on and

cause the work to run well even where the rings and guides are of from 1-16 to 1-8 inch. But what would be the result with a 1 3-4 inch traveler? It would bind in the circling, the rings soon wear sharp like a knife and cut the end down, cut the fibres out of the yarn and make it uneven and weak. Many travelers would be lost in this way. A medium circle traveler is the proper traveler to use. First have the spindles plumbed top and bottom and the guide wires set. This will kill the friction of the traveler and give a nice, even balloon when the ends run to the top and best of all it will save the mill money and prolong the life of the rings. Have the separators so as to center between the rings and when the traverses run to the top, the separators will center the guide board. Separators should be set out even with the rail so as to prevent ends from ballooning around and clapping together. The best policy, as I said before, is to have the rings and guides in the pink of condition. It will enable you to run a heavier traveler and stop the end from clapping together, which loses travelers.

The bands and spindles are the next problem to solve. I have been in spinning rooms where they run every size band from the size of a finishing line to the size of a plow line. Brother overseers, have your bands made of roving and have them uniform so as to fit in the groove of the whirl. Do not allow your band boys to split the band too far down. Have it arranged so that when the band is drawn up to be tied it will split itself in the drawing up. Tie a flat knot and you will get the full surface of the band. Have the spindles well oiled with a uniform band and with well oiled spindles you will get the full benefit of the twist gear in use, which is a great help in making warp. The writer took a room which had been run by an expert spinner, in a mill where the looms had been standing for warps and filling. In three months I had every loom running and 144 warps on the floor. The weavers made better wages and we never had any trouble keeping help.

The best solicitor for help, according to my experience, is good running work. As for a system for running a spinning room, cleanliness and oil never hurt the machinery. Have the roving wiped every day, and the rollers picked. See that the section men have the rollers oiled after they are picked. Have the rails brushed off clean and if you see a medium circle traveler you will find that the machin-

ery does not get dirty if the spindles are plumbed and the guide wires set.

The way to get production is to keep the broke back ends up, and the belts on the tight pulley. Have the doffing arranged so that each boy can doff his half and hold him responsible for bad piecing so as to cut the waste down. Bad piecing gives trouble on the looms, winders, spoolers and anywhere it has to go. Give your doffers enough work to keep them in the mill. Make them keep the traverses clean, bobbins off the floor, etc. See that the spinners do not throw white cotton on the floor. Make the work run so that the spinners can sit down occasionally. It is a good policy in the spinning room to give a premium to the section hand who does best work on broken ends. I had a rule for the section hand to take tab at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. on each section, and the man doing the best work got a premium. Therefore, I got results. The bobbins should have all the yarn upon them that they will hold and the builder should be adjusted so as to put the right taper on the bobbins and with a well trained set of doffers good results will be had.

Piecing up, if not done right, will cause a great deal of trouble in the spinning room. The spinners will complain of the work of the doffers, and other troubles will follow.

The proper humidity is a great help in spinning yarns. Keep the temperature at 70 to 76 degrees. With a good humidifying system you can keep your room at any temperature necessary.

Of course the room ought to run in a systematic way. One point in managing help may be mentioned. When a spinner stays out for a day see that her substitute picks the rolls and does the proper cleaning. Then when the regular spinner returns, she will find her frames in good condition and will not give trouble. There are a great many things to consider in the proper management of a spinning room and the little things are very important. If an overseer expects to run a spinning room with success he has got to stay on his job, and if he does so, the carder and weaver will have to stay on their jobs. My ambition is to run all the roving I can get and make the looms go to keep away from me.

Learner.

Number Four.

I wish to say in the beginning that knowing how to run a spinning room and running one are two

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different propositions. We must admit that the man who knows his business, in any class of work, meets with the least difficulty. After a man has had the practical and theoretical training for running a room there are other things to combat. One of the most important of these is obtaining good operatives and being able to manage them to get the best results. How can he master this first proposition? Only by having the full co-operation of the men over him and the men under him, and being a man himself, both in and out of the mill. He must have the proper authority to run his room, for it is a well known fact that no one else can run it for him. Living conditions must be such as to attract good operatives. It is also necessary to use sufficient stock to get the counts being spun. No man can successfully spin 45s to 50s counts from 3-4 to 7-8 inch stock. Some spinners will say that they are doing it. Yes, "everybody's doing it," as the song says, with a front roll speed of 85 to 90 and a production of about 75 per cent., with a percentage of waste that makes the operation as costly as 1 1-16 inch stock, to say nothing of production and the dissatisfaction the spinner gets out of fighting 8 sides from morning until night. The stock must be sufficient to begin with. The carding must be more than run through and wound on a bobbin. The drafts must be properly regulated and the spindle speed must be in the bounds of reason, especially on hosiery and mercerizing yarns.

I can write enough on the defects in spinning to fill up every textile periodical in Charlotte. However, if the few points I have mentioned are attended to, you can see a big change. Sometimes I have wondered whether we were spinning or butchering staple. This thing called spinning is a serious thing if you examine it under a microscope.

Now, a real spinner's duties are to figure out his changes, drafts and twists; give the buyer the proper twist per inch for the goods to be made from the yarn, and give the greatest strength possible to the yarn; see that the number runs as

close as he can change to it; free it from thick and thin places, bunches, black oil and doublings, and at last take it from the carder as he gets it, make a perfect yarn and keep his mouth shut or get in trouble.

Make your sizing each day from stock and samples. Keep the men under you on their jobs and do not allow them to curse and swear at the help, as this does not get results, or gain respect. See that the help stay at their work and obey orders. Have a proper day for cleaning all parts and roll stands, roving, gearing, shafting, lights ceiling and any other cleaning necessary to keep the room in proper shape. Look after the oiling, especially spindles. See that all waste has been removed each night to its proper place. Keep all bobbins in the right place. It is better to let the stock on top of the frames run off about once a week to keep it fresh. Keep your frames lined and level, spindles plumbed, guides set, roving traverses and lifting rods working freely and see that all bobbins have the proper stroke and taper. Do not go all over your room nagging everybody, for they will soon get used to it and had rather take the nagging than to do the work. Do not have fits and spasms if the superintendent comes into your room. He is only a man and can find plenty to tell you about without you letting him know how many fights you have had and how the old lady had come down and put her notice in. The chances are that she saw him before you did—that is generally the way these days. Keep your troubles to yourself.

Now, just a word about those little pieces of steel which generally travel from 35 to 60 miles per hour. All makes of travelers will answer the purpose, if you get the right shape, style and weight. But you cannot run an 18/0 on 40s filling with a 1 3-8 ring. Better come down to a 13/0 or 14/0. You can probably stand a heavier traveler on your No. 1 flange rings than those you use on the No. 2. Then since you put in those centrifugal spindles you might get out a tooth of twist.

M. V. J.

Southern Mill Enlargements for 1912.

(Continued from Page 3)

Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.	23,000
*Kershaw Cotton Mills, Kershaw, S. C.	10,000
Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.	64,000
Easley Cotton Mill No. 2, Liberty, S. C.	13,500
Maplecroft Cotton Mills, Liberty, S. C.	3,500
Pickens Cotton Mills, Pickens, S. C.	6,000
Conestee Mills, Reedy River, S. C.	1,600
Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.	500
Highland Park Manufacturing Co., Rock Hill, S. C.	8,200
Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.	15,000
Glen Lowry Manufacturing Co., Whitmire, S. C.	30,000
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, Woodruff, S. C.	2,672

Total for South Carolina..... 274,088

Tennessee.

*Prendergast Cotton Mill, Prendergast, Tenn.	10,080
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Total for Tennessee..... 10,080

Texas.

Denison Cotton Mills, Denison, Texas.	2,000
Texas Cotton Mill Co., McKinney, Texas.	4,824
*Postex Cotton Mills, Post City, Texas.	10,080

Total for Texas..... 16,904

Virginia.

Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.	86,000
Washington Mills, Fries, Va.	4,824
Twine Mills Corporation Roanoke, Va.	3,000

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Williamsburg Knitting Mills, Williamsburg, Va..... 1,800

Total for Virginia..... 95,624

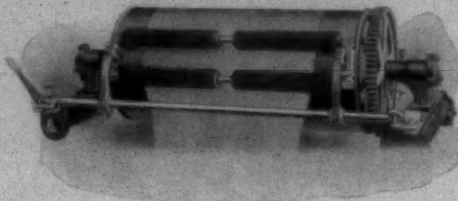
Increases By States.

South Carolina	274,088
North Carolina	246,988
Georgia	94,754
Virginia	95,624
Alabama	50,000
Texas	16,904
Tennessee	10,080
Mississippi	1,444
Missouri	1,000
Arkansas	None
Kentucky	None
Louisiana	None
Oklahoma	None

Total for South..... 790,882

The Bristle Cloth Stretcher

The Bristle Cloth Stretcher, illustration of which is shown herewith, is continually gaining in popular favor as a means of expanding goods to the required width. By retained and in many cases has made belt stretching or tenting unnecessary, thus saving both time and expense.



This stretcher is also being used with great success by print works to remove wrinkles in light goods before passing under the printing rolls. This machine is manufactured by the American Finishing Machinery Co., of 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

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World's Cotton Crops.

The following shows the world's last three cotton crops as compiled from statistics furnished to the United States Census Bureau. The sales are reduced to 500 pounds net each and are given without linters:

United States, 1911, 15,546,000;
1910, 11,483,000; 1909, 9,863,000.
British India, 1911, 2,514,000; 1910, 1,082,000; 1909, 3,774,000.
Egypt, 1911, 1,450,000; 1910, 1,066,000; 1909, 911,000.
Russia, 1911, 1,200,000; 1910, 900,000; 1909, 720,000.
China, 1911, 625,000; 1910, 775,000; 1909, 600,000.
Brazil, 1911, 320,000; 1910, 310,000; 1909, 360,000.
Peru, 1911, 128,000; 1910, 128,000; 1909, 107,000.
Turkey, 1911, 124,000; 1910, 105,000; 1909, 32,000.
Mexico, 1911, 100,000; 1910, 135,000; 1909, 125,000.
Persia, 1911, 80,000; 1910, 92,000; 1909, 90,000.
Other countries, 1911, 210,000; 1910, 95,000; 1909, 195,000.
Total, 1911, 22,297,000; 1910, 18,110,000; 1909, 16,777,000.

Demand for Cotton.

In reviewing the current year's cotton needs at the opening of the new season, W. T. Bakewell of the Dallas Cotton News, says: "In the 10 years since 1903, had we not outgrown the older allowance of 3 1-2 per cent, increase per year, we would require this year and the coming year 15,500,000 bales of cotton. If the present rate of consumption keeps up we will spin more than 15,000,000 bales this year, and a crop of 15,000,000 bales next year will not only be a scant supply but an absolute necessity.

The semi-civilization of the Oriental peoples, and the opening of the Panama Canal, the marvelous growth of the automobile industry, requiring heretofore unused quantities of cotton in tires, the general expansion of industrial demand for cotton, etc., point to a demand of 20,000,000 bales per annum by 1920.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6

Contest on Spinning.

In this issue will be found the first of a series of articles which will be contributed to a contest for the best practical articles on "Practical and Efficient Spinning."

These papers will not be found to be finished products from a literary standpoint, but they are the practical ideas of practical men who have had years of experience among spinning frames.

Some of them do not contain many new ideas or suggestions but the man who reads them throughout this contest will find much that is of practical value to him if he is interested in cotton manufacturing. The idea of these contests was originated by our editor while connected with another publication and since inaugurating the Southern Textile Bulletin he has run contests on "Opening, Mixing and Picking" and also on "Management of Help."

These contests gather together the best ideas of the practical men in the mills and when the contests are over they are bound in book form and widely distributed over the South.

Southern Mill Enlargements for 1912.

On the first page of this issue we are publishing a complete list of new mills and enlargements in the South during the year 1912.

This list is compiled by comparing the data given in the Jan. 1st, 1912 edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills with the Jan. 1st, 1913 edition which has just been issued. Included in the list are new mills and enlargements which are now under construction but in some of which the machinery has not yet been installed.

This list showing almost 800,000 additional spindles representing a total investment of over \$17,000,000 breaks all records and is all the more remarkable when we consider that recent reports give the number of spindles installed in the North during 1912 as only 94,000.

The list given for the South does not include machinery purchased to replace old machinery and it is estimated that almost 200,000 spindles were received for that purpose as the Southern mills have been very active during the year in discarding old equipments and replacing them with new.

Increase by States:

	Spindles
South Carolina	274,088
North Carolina	268,988
Georgia	94,754
Virginia	95,624
Alabama	50,000
Texas	16,904
Tennessee	10,080
Mississippi	1,444
Missouri	1,000
Arkansas	None
Kentucky	None
Louisiana	None
Oklahoma	None

Total for South.. 790,882
Spindles

It will be noted that four states, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana and Oklahoma made no increase while in Mississippi and Missouri the amounts were insignificant.

With the exception of one new mill there was no increase in Tennessee, and Texas added only 6,900 in addition to her one new mill.

The Alabama increase is due almost entirely to the new mill at Sylacauga while the Dan River and Riverside Mill Co. are responsible for almost the entire increase in Virginia.

The bulk of the machinery was, as usual, installed in the mills of North Carolina and South Carolina there being 64.5 per cent of the total increase placed in those two states while an additional 8.5 per cent was placed in Georgia.

The division of the total by states was as follows:

South Carolina ..	33.5 per cent.
North Carolina...	31. " "
Georgia	8.5 " "
Virginia	8.5 " "
Alabama	6. " "

The per cent of increase in spindles by the different states was as follows:

Virginia	23.5 per cent.
North Carolina ..	7.3 " "
South Carolina ..	6.3 " "
Georgia	4.5 " "
Alabama5 " "

While the total number of spindles installed in 1912 appears very large, the above figures show that eliminating Virginia, which had a very small total of spindles Jan. 1st, 1912, the per cent of increase of the other states is not more than can be called normal or healthy and is probably not more than the natural increase in the demand for goods by reason of our increase of population.

The most striking feature of the 1912 statistics is the comparatively small number of new mills. These were distributed as follows:

Alabama	1
Georgia	0
Kentucky	0
Louisiana	0
Mississippi	0
Missouri	0

Thursday, February 6, 1913.

North Carolina	6
South Carolina	1
Tennessee	1
Texas	1
Virginia	0
Total	10

The amount of spindles installed in these new mills was 124,000 or 15½ per cent of the total for 1912. 15½ per cent of the total increase for 1912.

spindles went to increase the capacity of existing plants can be considered a very healthy sign.

There is every indication that the year 1913 will not be far behind the year just passed. The prices of machinery are higher than at this time last year, but the mills are more prosperous and in better financial condition to make the increases.

We can now name orders for 1913 to the extent of 140,000 spindles that have been already placed or are now pending and there are rumors of many more.

Hard Yarn Spinners to Meet.

Representatives of a large number of the hard yarn spinning mills in three Southern States, composing the Hard Yarn Spinners' Association of the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, will meet in their second annual session in Gastonia, N. C., on Tuesday, February 11th. There will be two sessions, one beginning at 10:30 a. m. and the other at 2:30 p. m., the meetings to be held in the court house.

This association was organized here February 6, 1912. It is probable that there will be in attendance a hundred or more prominent cotton manufacturers from all sections of these states.

Following is the complete program:

MORNING SESSION, 10:30 A. M.

Address of welcome by J. H. Seppark, mayor pro tem, of Gastonia. Response by E. H. Williamson, Fayetteville, N. C.

Annual report of the secretary and the receiving of dues of new members.

General discussion and adjournment for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:30 P. M.

Meeting called to order by the president, W. B. Moore, of Yorkville, S. C.

Address: W. J. Roddey, of Rock Hill, S. C. Subject: "The Advantages of Co-operation and Organization."

F. L. Edwards, of Athens, Ga., "Confidence in Your Fellow Man Necessary to Successful Co-operation."

R. B. Knox, of Newton, N. C., "Relation Between Employer and Employee."

W. Stackhouse, Marion, S. C., "Best Method of Utilizing and Disposing of Waste and By-Products."

W. B. Moore, Yorkville, S. C., "Selling Direct: Consumer and Producer Brought Together Through Our Secretary With Commercial Ratings Obtainable Through Him."

New business.
Election of Executive Committee

**BYRD TEXTILE MACHINERY AND
SUPPLY CO.**

DURHAM, N. C.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY, ETC.

N. C. SELLING AGENTS

DOUGLAS & CO'S. MILL STARCHES.**CARDS,
DRAWING,****COTTON
MILL MACHINERY****SPINNING
FRAMES,****MASON MACHINE WORKS**

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.**COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES****MULES,
LOOMS.****PERSONAL NEWS**

J. C. Dugard is now clothing cards at the Pelham (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

C. W. James has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Manchester Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.

E. F. Vaughn has resigned as second hand in cloth room at the Clifton (S. C.) Mills.

Yateman Gray has accepted the position of second hand in cloth room at Clifton, S. C.

Grady Richardson, of Bessemer City, has accepted a position with one of the mills at Charlotte, N. C.

J. J. Warner, of Hope Mills, N. C. now has a position in the card room at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

W. L. Boyd has resigned as superintendent of the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co., No. 2.

R. B. Kennedy has been promoted to assistant manager of the Waxahatchie (Texas) Cotton Mills.

J. R. Burke has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Highland Park Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. C. Rampley has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Inman (S. C.) Mills.

Ivey Spinks, of Charlotte, N. C. is now loom fixer at the Highland Park Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Grady Settlemyer of Gastonia, N. C., now has a position in the Clifton (S. C.) Mills store.

C. R. Thompson of Alabama City, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Sherman (Texas) Mfg. Co.

A. Goring is now bookkeeper at the Home Cotton Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

W. A. Harris has resigned as comber man at the Marlboro Mill No. 4, McColl, S. C.

T. J. Leagan has accepted the position of second hand at the Harborough Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

Love Jenkins has resigned as master mechanic at the Atlas Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

— — O'Shields has resigned as manager of the store of the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

L. T. Curry has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C.

J. W. McAlpine has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mill No. 2.

L. P. Darnell has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Issaquena Mills, Central, S. C.

J. O. Epps is now comber man at the Marlboro Mills No. 4, McColl, S. C.

J. W. Wilson has been transferred from second hand to section hand at the Issaquena Mills, Central, S. C.

W. R. Goodwin has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Pelham (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. W. Tripp has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the Durham Hosiery Mills, Chapel Hill, N. C.

W. M. Hamer has resigned as president of the Dillon Mills, of Dillon and Hamer, S. C.

C. L. Heath has accepted a position in the cloth room at the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

Yancey L. Yon has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Manchester Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., and moved to Angutsa, Ga.

M. B. Stukes, of the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills, is now fixing looms at the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

J. D. Hammett, president of the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., to be treated for rheumatism.

J. W. Langford has been promoted from secretary and treasurer of the Dillon (S. C.) Mill Co. to president of that corporation.

Ed. Blanchard has resigned his position with the Anderson (S. C.) Mills, and is now with the Toxaway Mills, of the same place.

Fred Greenwood of Lowell, Mass., has become overseer of dyeing at the Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

W. L. Moody of Brenham, Texas, has become overseer of spinning and spooling at the Hillsboro (Tex.) Mills.

T. J. Gibson, overseer of cloth room and shipping at the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has resigned the shipping.

B. V. Mooty has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Dixie Mill, LaGrange, Ga., to become shipping clerk at the Dunson Mills, of the same place.

J. A. Parker has resigned his position with the Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C., to become overseer of carding at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

T. S. Sims, formerly overseer of weaving at the Orangeburg (S. C.) Mills, has accepted a similar position with the Warren Mfg. Co., Warrenville, S. C.

Walter Branson, of the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., is now second hand in weaving at the Highland Park Mill, of the same place.

L. R. Gilbert, who was promoted last week to superintendent of the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C., is a graduate of the Textile Dept. of the A. & M. College at Raleigh, N. C.

D. L. Wall has resigned his position with the Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C., to become overseer of carding at the Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Ernest Langley has resigned as machinist at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C., to accept a position with the U. S. Navy Yards, Charleston, S. C.

W. W. McIntosh has resigned as superintendent of the Mt. Pleasant Mfg. Co., Kimesville, N. C., to become overseer of No. 1 spinning room at the Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

J. D. Lokey has resigned as superintendent of the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills and will again engage in the real estate business. He was 32 years in the mill business and superintendent of the Gainesville Cotton Mills for five years.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16**Cramer System of Air Conditioning**

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Franklinville, N. C.—The Randolph Mfg. Co. has let contract for three new mill tenements.

Davidson, N. C.—The Delburg Cotton Mills are erecting six new tenement houses.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Merrimack Mills have about completed the construction of a large new warehouse.

Granite Falls, N. C.—The Dudley Shoals Cotton Mill Company recently bought the Liledoun Shoals on middle Little River.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Pioneer Cotton Mills have recently installed two Hussong dyeing machines and a Luther polishing machine.

Racford, N. C.—It is reported that T. B. Upchurch, J. C. Thomas, and others will build a 9,000-spindle mill at this place, the machinery to be driven by electric power.

Livesville, N. C.—The mill which J. W. Kaneer and associates propose to build at this place will be a yarn mill of probably 5,000 spindles.

Chickamauga, Ga.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Chickamauga Manufacturing Co.

Greenville, S. C.—John B. Marshall is planning the organization of a company to build a plant for the manufacture of cotton waste goods.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—The Patterson Mills, reported last week as increasing their capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, will add 2880 spindles and 96 looms to their present equipment.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Cone Export & Commission Co. has announced that it has sold the entire production of Revolution solid color flannels; Mineola and Tencenter fancy flannelettes.

Griffin, Ga.—The Rushton Cotton Mills have declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

The Griffin Manufacturing Co. has declared an annual dividend of 5 per cent.

The Kincaid Manufacturing Co. declared an annual dividend of 10 per cent.

Gastonia, N. C.—Gastonia's newest mill, the Armstrong, which began operations only a few days ago, made its first shipment of yarns last Saturday, the consignment being made to Messrs. Chas. J. Webb & Co., Philadelphia. This mill is now practically complete and about all of the machinery has been started in motion.

Lexington, N. C.—The Bel-Vi-Dere Mills, recently reported as organized, will erect one and two-story 666x132-foot building, of mill construction, costing about \$125,000. The date of opening bids has not been determined. Will install 25,000 spindles, 680 40-inch looms, 1,500 horsepower electrical equipment, etc. Engineer-architect in charge, J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C.

Dillon, S. C.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Dillon Mills, J. W. Lanford was elected president of the mills to succeed W. M. Hamer, who was forced to resign on account of his extensive farming interests. Mr. Lanford has been secretary and treasurer of the mills for several years and is thoroughly familiar with the details of the business.

LaGrange, Ga.—The Dunson Mills are erecting a handsome school building in their village. The building is to be of brick, two stories high, containing eight class rooms. J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville, S. C., is the architect and the contract for the construction work was let to Pike Bros. Lumber Co., of this place. It is expected that the school will be completed in four to six weeks.

Union, S. C.—The stockholders and directors of the Excelsior Knitting Mills held their annual meeting Tuesday of last week. All of the old officers were elected to serve another year. These are, Emelie Nicholson, president; R. P. Harry, vice-president; J. H. Gault, secretary and manager. The property and plant were found to be in first-class condition and the company in good financial shape.

Charlotte, N. C.—Rapid progress is being made at the new Thayer Mill, which is being built at Thifiton, which is a few miles out of this city. The spinning room is ready for the roof, which will be put on within the next 30 days. The spinning machinery will be installed soon after the roof is put on. Work in the weave room is going on rapidly. It is expected that the mill will be completed this spring and begin operations in the early summer.

Los Angeles.—The Olympia Cotton Mill of Southern California, which was incorporated last week, as noted, with a capital of \$2,500,000, proposes to erect a plant at San Pedro, or Los Angeles Harbor. It is understood that the selection of that place as the factory site was decided upon in view of the increased shipping facilities which will be afforded there upon the completion of the Panama Canal.

M. W. Durham, who, it is understood, will be at the head of the new enterprise, owns \$1,325,000 stock

in the newly incorporated company, and the other two incorporators, C. W. Durham and C. F. Hamberg, of this city, each own but 1 share of stock of the par value of \$1. The new concern will manufacture cotton and woolen goods.

Anderson, S. C.—The plant of the Cox Manufacturing Company advertised for sale Feb. 3 by J. R. Vandiver, trustee, was not sold. The upset price had been fixed by the court at \$275,000, and there was no bid received. The matter will now have to be referred to the court another and lower upset price fixed and another date fixed for the sale of the property.

There was quite a crowd on hand when the time for the sale arrived. On account of the rain, the crowd assembled in the corridor of the court house, blocking it until it had been announced that the sale would be postponed. The auctioneer offered up the property after the description had been read. It was known within a few minutes that there would be no bidders, and an announcement was made that the sale would go over.

National Association Cotton Manufacturers.

The annual spring meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will be held in Boston, Wednesday and Thursday, April 23 and 24. It is understood that an unusually interesting program is being prepared. The Textile Exhibitors' Association will not hold an exhibition this spring.

Welfare Work at Dan River.

Charles R. Towson, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A. who is at the head of the industrial department of New York, was in Danville recently and held a conference with the welfare workers of Schoolfield. After seeing the work and studying their reports, he expressed himself as very much pleased with the kind of work that the ladies were doing in Schoolfield.

Frank North Changes Position.

Frank North, of Atlanta, Ga., has resigned as Southern representative of Barber-Colman Co. and has accepted a position with Arnold Hoffman Co. with Georgia and Alabama as his territory.

Mr. North filled his position with Barber-Colman Co. for twelve years and no traveling man is better known or has more friends among the Southern cotton mills.

Vivian Guion With Peeler Bros.

Vivian Guion, of Greenville, S. C. who recently resigned his position with the Corn Products Refining Co. has become Southern representative of Peeler Bros., who do a large

starch business with the Southern mills.

Mr. Guion has not only had a long association with the starch business but is also an experienced mill man and we wish him much success in his new work.

Cliffside Gingham.

One example of how some of the Southern mills have grown in the last ten years is found in the Cliffside Mills, of Cliffside, N. C., sold through the Cone Export and Commission Co. Back in 1903, this mill, which makes staples gingham had only about 300 looms, today the mill has 1,500 looms and more than 40,000 spindles, and is one of largest mills in this country, engaged in the manufacture of staple gingham.—Daily Trade Record.

Duncan Mills.

Attention was called a short time ago to the product of the Duncan Mills, which when shown in the local market was pronounced by some experts in cotton fabrics to be the equal of goods made at New Bedford. The fabrics in question were waistings, leno stripes and others of an extremely fine character, the yarns in which, in some instances, counted as high as 100, and the fabric, weighing as light as 15 yards to the pound. The trade as a whole has not been entirely alive to the development in fine goods which has been going on through the South in the newer mills.

The Parker Cotton Mills Co., was incorporated in 1911; the Duncan Mills in 1911. These are comparatively brand new mills with equipment up-to-date in every respect. The goods they turn out, including waistings, pique welts, shirtings, dobby effects and leno stripes, are of a high count, character and as fine, both as regards count and yarns used in their construction, as any goods made in this country. The Duncan Mill is 1,200 loom mill and has jacquard looms. The result of the development in the manufacture of fine goods in the South at such mills as some of those controlled by the Parker Cotton Mills Co., the Duncan Mills, the Watts Mills and other Southern mills has been an active competition on a number of classes of fine cloths such as are mentioned, which has undoubtedly cut in on the business of some of the New Bedford mills in the market for gray cloth.

It was only the other day that one leading broker stated that on many classes of fine goods the South had New Bedford on the jump, and was competing to such an extent that the inroads were being seriously felt through the market by the New Bedford manufacturer. There is little doubt that on a great many classes of fine goods, this statement can be taken as fact.—Daily Trade Record.

Southern Manufacturers.

In discussing the Southern manufacturer there is one point which is very noticeable. This is the manner in which he is open to suggestion. He has not shut himself up within himself, in the belief that he knows the whole thing about the industry, but is willing to learn and accept methods which have been used successfully in other mills. He is also grasping readily the most modern ideas of manufacture, which is plainly evident in the number of modern looms which fill the cotton mills dotted throughout the South today.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

Cotton Mills for Panama.

The National Assembly of Panama recently enacted a law to encourage cotton manufacturing in the Republic of Panama. The Executive is authorized to accord certain privileges to individuals or companies who formally make application therefor. Among these privileges is included the importation, free of all duty, for 10 years of machinery destined exclusively for the manufacture of yarns (hilados) and tissues of cotton, and the free importation of primary materials for the same industry (cotton and hilazas) so long as they are not produced in the country in quantities sufficient for the needs of manufacturers.—Consular Reports.

English Cotton Trade Profits.

In Mr. William Tattersall's cotton trade circular for 1912 an analysis of the stock-taking results of 26 cotton spinning companies at the end of December shows a profit on share capital of nearly 11 per cent per annum, while on share and loan capital combined the profit is nearly 8 per cent per annum, after allowing interest on loans. With regard to the future course of trade Mr. Tattersall says that weavers of cloth have now about two and a half years' profitable experience, but there are no signs of any falling off in demand, and most manufacturers are assured of full work up to the middle of 1913. In the spinning section the current year should be even better than the past 12 months.—Consular Reports.

Labor Bills in Texas.

A bill introduced in the Texas State Legislature and now before the Senate Committee on Labor which prohibits the working of female laborers in Texas more than nine hours a day, or 54 hours a week and requires provision of seats in department stores to be used by workers when not actually employed, is meeting with great oppo-



TURBO-HUMIDIFIER
(THE HUMIDIFIER WITH THE GUARANTEE)

Speaking of Guarantees in Humidifiers

We were the originators of guaranteed humidity. Couldn't see why you were not entitled to a result. But this platform sometimes adds to the selling price—because we figure the conditions that you nominate. If you don't nominate the same conditions, then naturally you can get a lower price elsewhere.

Here's a case in point. Customer gave job to competitor—36 heads. Has continued to purchase 50 more at so much per to attain the performance we guaranteed.

Our original price was higher—but the final price plus the bother was not.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

sition from owners of cotton mills, overall factories, laundries and other industries. Among those who have spoken in opposition to the bill are J. C. Saunders, of Bonham, representing the Bonham and Cuero Mills; Walter Hogg, of the Dallas Mill; A. T. Clifton, of Waco, manufacturers of tents, cotton bags etc.; T. F. Harwood, of the Gonzales Mill; D. C. Giddings, of the Brenham Mill; W. B. Munson, Jr., of the Denison Mill, and Hiram Grass, of Austin, representing the railroads.

Demand For Fine Goods.

A report is current in the market to the effect that over 300,000 pieces of fine plain combed yarns were contracted for last week in mill outside of New Bedford, while the demands were active enough to influence prices from 1-4 cent to 1-2 cent higher, created considerable comment among some of the brokers and mill men handling and making these classes of fine gray cottons. It is somewhat surprising that the sale of 300,000 pieces evidently was made without the knowledge of some of the best posted factors on the street. Goods of this character both made by the New Bedford mills and outside of New Bedford have not been active, and that no sales at advances of from 1-4 to 1-2 cent have been made during the past week. The statement is made both by brokers and by mill men that the goods are being made by some of the mills and sold at a positive loss, while other mills are piling up goods. The demands from the white goods trade have, of course, been hurt by the strike. There is, however, as stated recently, a difference, in the asking prices on the part of mills making this class of goods, of from 1- to 3-8 cent a yard, some mills being lower than others who are holding out for a living profit.—Daily Trade Record.

Must Have Been.

"The train struck a man and injured him severely." "Was the man on the track?" "He was. No engineer, I trust, would run the train into the woods after a man."—Ex.

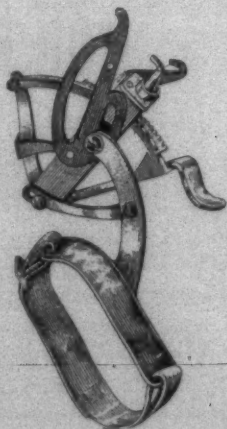
It Was the Dog's Own Fault.

A farmer, while loading hay in his field was attacked by his neighbor's bulldog. The man defended himself with the pitchfork and sent the dog yelping home. The neighbor rebuked him and asked why he didn't use the blunt end of the fork first.

"I would have," replied the farmer, "if your dog had come at me blunt end first."—Ex.

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



**Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed
Small Repair Cost**

Byrd Manufacturing Co.
DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

**THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER**

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The market for gray cloths was more active than for some time past, the printers purchasing wide print cloths in substantial quantities. Sateens were also in better demand and some substantial sales were put through on this class of goods.

The general tone of the market throughout the week was more active with an advancing tendency and prices firm as quoted below. On many constructions of gray cloths mills are asking from 1-16 to 1-8 cent higher than last sales, and the prices which users of the goods are willing to bid. Sales of 80 by 80 four yard, at 7 1-8 cents were made during the week, and some mills are holding this construction for 7 1-4 cents. The firmness in the cotton market together with the increased demands for cloth, has been a factor in the stiffness of prices. The increased demand for gray cloths was felt by both the Southern and Eastern mills making print cloths and other classes of goods. Sellers and mills are greatly encouraged at the developments of the past week. It seems as if prices will go higher, provided demands for goods continue as active as was the case during the past week.

Brown and bleached goods, denims, tickings and similar lines are moving steadily to fill old orders and some new business is coming through from day to day, to cover later requirements. Jobbers are moving very fair volumes of domestics, as retailers are replenishing stocks which have been gradually worked down. While jobbers are not placing any large amount of new business on cotton goods they are insistent in their demands for more prompt deliveries on old orders which are already past due.

In the Fall River print cloth market last week, trading was very active and the sales were three times as large of those for the previous week. In view of the activity of the last part of the previous week and the fact that it was generally known that buyers had been securing goods in quantities barely sufficient to carry them along from week to week, manufacturers expected an improvement but the brisk trade that developed was entirely unexpected. The sales reached six times the volume of the sales during the weeks in last December and it is expected that the boom will continue.

The concessions offered by manufacturers, served, to some extent, to bring buyers into the market, but the prices were stiffened almost immediately by the active bidding. Notwithstanding the strengthening of the market, buyers continued bidding and there was no noticeable let up with the advanced quotations. Thus far, advances have been light not exceeding 1-16 of a cent a yard. Styles in strong demand have brought the advances, but advances on other styles are looked for.

The demand during the week was principally for printers' narrow styles, in odd counts. Buyers have also been in search of wide goods and manufacturers have not hesitated in disposing of these goods. There has been free trading in futures, the demand extending two months ahead.

Sales for the week were about 360,000 pieces, about 120 pieces being spot. Goods sold ahead were mostly for February, March and April. A fair amount will extend as far as May. Contracts for delivery several months ahead were induced because of the inability of manufacturers to furnish goods in great quantities at short notice.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Prt clths, 28-in, std 4	—
28-in, 64x60s	3 7-8
4-yard 80x80s	7 1-8
Gray goods, 39-in, 68	—
x72	5 3-4 to 5 7-8
38 1/2-in, std	5 1-4 to 5 3-8
Brown drills, std.	8 1-4
Sheetings, south-	—
ern std	8 to 8 1-4
3-yard	7 3-8 to 7 1-2
4-yard, 56x60s	6 3-8
Denims, 9-oz.	14 to 17
Stark, 8-oz, duck	14
Hartford, 11-oz, 40-	—
inch duck	16 7-8
Tickings, 8-oz.	13 3-4
Std fancy prints	5 1-2
Std gingham	6 1-4 to 6 1-2
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2 to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambric	4 1-2 to 4 3-4

Visible Supply of American Cotton

Jan. 31, 1913	4,641,699
Previous week	4,759,561
This date last year	4,965,444

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Jan. 31.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday January 31, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT

	This yr
Port receipts	189,303
Overland to mills and Canada	30,255
Southern mill takings (estimated)	75,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	18,344
Brought into sight for the	—

	week	TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT
Port receipts	1,844,927	
Overland to mills and Canada	664,631	
Southern mill takings (estimated)	1,800,000	
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	606,964	

Brought into sight thus far for season 1,091,322
Four hundred and forty-four bales deducted from receipts for the season.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



you discover that increased production means a great deal more than a slightly lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

165 Broadway, NEW YORK

Collins Tape Drive Twister

Saves 50 Per Cent Power

Over the band drive machine. It positively improves quality and increases production. Cotton manufacturers should investigate. Full particulars upon request. We have been building Twisters 50 years and we know how,—let us save you money.

COLLINS BROS. MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

A. H. WASHBURN, - Southern Agent - - CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—In the yarn market, the last week in January was very similar to the previous weeks of the month. Most of the buying was from hand to mouth with yarn users displaying very little interest in future business. What buying there was depended largely on the price and the dealer who quoted the lowest prices usually got the business. The whole month was a poor one, so far as new business was concerned. The month was active where deliveries on old contracts was concerned and dealers charged up about the average quantity. Receipts from the South were good. A continuance of the present light demand and liberal receipts from the South for 30 or 40 days will show a considerable accumulation of yarns in this market.

The demand for combed yarn above 40-2 is very light. Hosiery makers say they cannot afford the price and that there is nothing in it for them. Some knitters are well covered on yarns, but are not getting deliveries as fast as needed and have to buy small lots to fill in with, and have to pay top prices for them. Single combed peelers 16s to 36s are in better demand than two-ply. Spinners of single yarns seem to be in more pressing need for business than spinners of two-ply and as a result prices are somewhat weak and irregular.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	20	—21
10s	20	1-2-21
12s	21	—21 1-2
14s	21	1-2—
16s	22	—
20s	23	—
26s	25	—
30s	28	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	20	1-2-21
10s	21	1-2—
12s	21	1-2—
14s	21	1-2-22
16s	21	1-2-22
20s	23	1-2-24
24s	25	—25 1-2
26s	26	—
30s	28	—28 1-2
40s	38	—
50s	50	—

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-4	20	—20 1-2
8-4 slack	20	1-2—
9-4 slack	20	1-2—
8-3 hard twist	19	1-2—

Southern Single Warps:

8s	20	1-2—
10s	21	—
12s	21	1-2—
14s	21	1-2-22
16s	22	—22 1-2
20s	23	—
24s	24	—25 1-2
26s	25	—25 1-2
30s	28	—
40s	36	—37

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21	—
10s	21	1-2—
12s	21	1-2-22
14s	22	—22 1-2
16s	23	—
20s	24	—
24s	25	1-2—
26s	26	—26 1-2
30s	28	—28 1-2
40s	38	—
50s	45	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	20	1-2-21
10s	21	—21 1-2
12s	21	1-2-22
14s	22	—22 1-2
16s	22	1-2-23
18s	23	—23 1-2
20s	23	1-2—
22s	23	1-2-24
24s	24	—
26s	24	1-2-25
30s	25	1-2—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	26	1-2—
22s	27	—
24s	27	1-2—
26s	28	—28 1-2
30s	30	—31
36s	35	—36
40s	40	—
50s	47	—48
60s	50	—51

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29	1-2-30
24s	30	1-2-31
30s	24	—34 1-2
40s	41	—
50s	47	—50
60s	57	—59

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	31	—32
24s	33	—
30s	35	1-2-36
40s	45	—46
50s	48	—50
60s	57	—60
70s	69	—71
80s	77	—88

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Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	100	
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154	
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90	
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	40	
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Brandon Mills, S. C.	75	85
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	
Chiquola Mills, S. C., New issue	100	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	100	
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	
Drayton Mills, S. C.	800	
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	85	100
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	165	
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	50
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	100	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition C. Mills, Ga.	210	
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Ga., common	65	
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	86	
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.		
Granby C. M., S. C., pf		
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Greenwood C. Mills, S. C.	57	
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	103
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	
Inman Mills, S. C., pf	100	
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	86
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130	
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., preferred	98	
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens C. Mills, S. C.	120	
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	145	
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	60	
Mariboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	
Monaghan Mills, S. C.		
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102	
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	90	

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	
Avon	100	
Brookside	112	
Brown, common	115	
Brown, preferred	100	
Cabarrus	125	130
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins	90	
Do. Pref	101	
Clara	110	
Cliffside	180	200
Cora	140	
Efird	106	125
Erwin	123	125
Erwin pref.	105	
Gaston	90	
Gibson	95	100
Gray	121	
Florence	124	
Highland Park	181	185
Henrietta Mills	150	155
Loray	10	
Loray, preferred	90	92
Lowell	181	
Lumberton	251	
Marion Mfg. Co.	100	
Mooreville	142	150
Modena	100	
Nakomis	200	
Patterson	120	126
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke	155	
Williamson	125	
Wiscasset	105	
Woodlawn	102	
Olympia Mills, S. C., pf		
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100&int
preferred	60	
common	20	
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	
Oonee Mills, common	100	
Oonee Mills, pf	100	& in.
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	104	106
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pf	100	& in.
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100	
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf		
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	140	160
Saxon Mill, S. C.	120	
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	64	
Spartan Mills, S. C.	111	115
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 1st pf	45	
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pf	10	
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pf	100	
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	
Williamston Mills, S. C.	115	
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	95	
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.		

Personal Items

Malcolm N. Fleming has resigned as manager of the Columbus (Ga.) plant of the Bibb Mfg. Co.

J. O. Benton has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

G. O. Coble has resigned as manager of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

M. D. Gilfillan of Atlanta, Ga., is now filling a position as second hand at the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

E. T. Cannon, of Concord, N. C. was operated upon at Richmond last week for appendicitis and is reported as doing well.

John R. Hipp, of Catechee, S. C. has accepted the position of second hand in cloth room at the Poe Mill Greenville, S. C.

J. J. Bates, formerly of Union, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mill.

C. P. Deal, manager of the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C., has become manager of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

D. H. Garrett of Asheville, N. C. has accepted a position in the beaming room of the Locke Mills, Concord N. C.

W. E. Creswell has resigned as Southern representative of the Sterling Ring Traveler Co. to become superintendent of the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

T. E. Penley, night overeser of carding and spinning at the Dudley Shoals Mfg. Co., Garnite Falls, N. C. has been transferred to another position in the mill.

Weston Revels has resigned his position in the card room at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C., to become machinist at the Wylie Mill, of the same place.

W. H. Williams has resigned as second hand in No. 1 weave room at the Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids N. C., to accept a similar position at the Erwin Mills, West Durham, N. C.

R. B. Riddle, who recently resigned as overseer of spinning at the Brookford (N. C.) Mills, was married on the 22nd to Miss Saville Owings of Columbia, S. C., and will engage in the real estate business in that city.

J. E. Norwood after 23 years of faithful service for the Randleman (N. C.) Mfg. Co. and its successor the Deep River Mills, in the baling department, has resigned his position and has accepted a position at the Wenona Cotton Mills at Lexington, N. C.

Hurt in Card Room.

Mr. Moore, an employee of the Harris Manufacturing Co., Rock Hill, S. C., had the misfortune to get

one of his hands caught in the card room machinery and was badly hurt. He was carried to the hospital for treatment.

Gilbert & Smith.

The business of the Corn Products Refining Company is now being handled at Greenville, S. C., by the firm of Gilbert & Smith (successor to Gilbert & Guion). They have an office in the Wallace Building with Roger K. Gilbert in charge assisted by Albert Smith and J. R. White both of whom lately came from the New York office.

Fight May Have Fatal Ending.

J. W. Cameron, a loom fixer in the Wallace Mill, Jonesville, S. C., was severely cut by Otto Kirby, a weaver. The cause of the trouble was a trivial matter. Dr. H. T. Hames, the attending physician, does not think that the victim will survive his wounds. Kirby has been carried to jail. Both men had good reputations.

Cutting Affair at Lindale.

Chas. Coats, of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., and Maynard Neal engaged in a personal encounter Sunday, and in less time than it takes to tell it, Neal got in some very effective work with his knife. Coats was slashed down the face, leaving a gash from the top of his forehead to the neck. It was necessary for Dr. Methvin, who attended the young man, to take 18 stitches. Neal was arrested. It has been only a short time since he was fined for cutting an employee in the spinning room.

Inventor Has Two Wives.

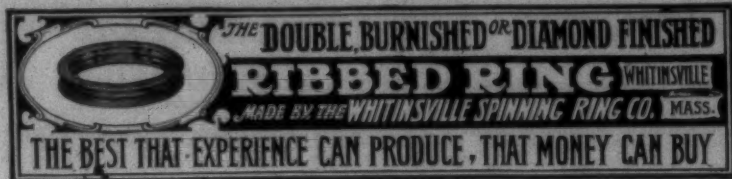
J. D. McCloud, who claims to be an inventor of cotton mill machinery, was arrested in Atlanta, Ga., last week, on the charge of bigamy. He had applied to an Atlanta lodge of a secret order to which he belongs for a loan and when the lodge investigated through his home lodge in Boston, it was found, the police say, that he has a wife living in Boston, in destitute circumstances.

McCloud was married in Walhalla, S. C., last November, to Miss Essie Pool. He denies that he has a wife in Boston, but will have to stand trial for bigamy.

Shoots at Officer and Kills Husband

Angered at the arrest of herself and husband for disturbing the peace of the Harriet Cotton Mill village, Henderson, N. C., Mrs. Chas. Snyder last week shot a deputy through the shoulder and was firing upon him again, when the deputy threw himself behind Snyder and her second bullet pierced the heart of her husband, killing him instantly.

It seems that Snyder and his wife in an intoxicated condition were riding through the streets of the village, firing pistols. A deputy sheriff was sent to arrest the couple, with the result that Snyder was killed by his wife, as stated above.



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A prominent foundry was paying \$1200 a year for \$100,000 insurance. It was then equipped with



The total cost of the equipment was about \$4900. The insurance premium was then cut to \$200 per year. The saving of \$1000 paid for the equipment in five years, after which the saving still continued as *clear gain*.

This instance is typical. Perhaps we can do the same for you. It will cost you nothing to find out.

Write us today.

Our little book *Automatic Fire Protection* will be sent you on request. It shows the "how" and the "why"—how the automatic sprinkler makes a bad fire impossible, and why the insurance companies reduce premiums where it is on guard.

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THIS PREPARATION is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dissolves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

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Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Help Wanted.

Summerville Cotton Mills want spinners, spoolers, doffers and weavers for night work. We expect to start our mill running nights some time near February 1st, and will want full set of help. Apply to E. Montgomery, Supt., Summerville, Ga.

Wanted.

Wet twister, 160 spindles.
3½ inch ring
Creel for 4-ply or 5-ply z
7 inch lift.

State general condition and price per spindle. Address No. 1021, care The Southern Textile Bulletin.

Loom Fixer Wanted.

Want a first class loom fixer on Stafford automatics. A good position for a hustler in North Carolina mill.

Address No. 1023.

A Few Families Wanted.

Wanted—A few families with spinners, spoolers and doffers. Also card room help and weavers. A good healthy place to live and growing little town. Living as cheap as anywhere. Address Box 277, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Wanted.

WANT a boss weaver for small room on plain sheetings. Automatic looms, mill in North Carolina. Must be sober, able to keep help and get production. Address No. 1024, care So. Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now employed as carder and spinner in 10,000-spindle mill, but would accept better position. Practical experience, and have taken Scranton, Pa., textile course. Address No. 276.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change about first of year. Ten years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 277.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$2.75 per day. Have had long experience and now employed. Good reference. Address No. 278.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Prefer a North or South Carolina mill. Now employed but wish to change. Experienced and can furnish good references. Address No. 279.

WANT position as carder and spinner or superintendent of yarn mill. Will not accept less than \$3.00 per day. Have long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 280.

WANT position as overseer spinning, married, strictly sober. Practical as well as technical man. 14 years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed in room of 32,000 spindles could change on short notice. No. 281.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 282.

WANT position as superintendent of sheet and pillow-case factory or assistant superintendent of bleaching of both. Can furnish good references No. 284.

Want position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or plain cloth mill. Now running a hosiery yarn mill. Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 285.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 286.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Experience on both long and short staples and yarns from 2's to 100's. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 287.

WANT position as superintendent, experienced in both weave and yarn mills. Have held present position as superintendent for five years. Middle age man, strictly sober and know how to get results. Would like take stock in new mill. Present employers as reference. Address No. 288.

WANT position as overseer of carding or overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. 14 years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 289.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work, checks and dobby. Have been overseer for 5 years. Married. Good references. Address No. 290.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Good references as to ability, character and qualifications to manage help. Have completed a course with the International School of Correspondence on weaving. Now employed. Address No. 291.

WANT position as cloth room overseer. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Experienced on white goods. Can do my own fixing when necessary. Best of references. Prefer position in N. C. or S. C., at not less than \$2.00 per day. Address No. 292.

WANT position as superintendent in spinning or weave mill. Have had long experience as overseer of carding and spinning. Seven years as superintendent. Five years with present mill as superintendent. Do not drink and can give good references. Can change on 30 days' notice. Will only change for better salary. Address No. 293.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or carder in a large mill. Consider nothing less than \$4.00 per day. Larger salary only reason for changing. Now carder and assistant superintendent. Six years with same mill. Can give good references. Address No. 294.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years' experience in mill work and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Can change on short notice. Address No. 295.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Seven years' experience as overseer on 6's to 50's yarn. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 296.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 297.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years' as overseer of weaving

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and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run a room successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 298.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. 23 years' experience. Strictly sober. Good references from present and past employers. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed positions. Address No. 299.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in a large mill. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish good references from all employers. Address No. 300.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but can change on short notice. Have handled large rooms successfully. Good references. Address No. 301.

WANTED—Position of superintendent or manager by one who is fully competent and can come well recommended by present and past employers. 40 years old; married and of temperate habits; my experience extends over a period of twenty years. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 302.

WANT position as superintendent of large weaving mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish larger job. Have always made good and can show results. Good references. Address No. 303.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 28 years of age. Have had 8 years experience as second hand and can furnish best of references. Can change on short notice. Address No. 304.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been employed as second hand in 25,000-spindle mill for 9 years and can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address No. 305.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been employed as carder in some of the largest mills in the South and given satisfaction but wish position as superintendent. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 306.

(Continued on next page)

WANT position as superintendent. Five years experience as overseer, 2 years as superintendent. Experienced on both colored and white goods. Married. Good references. Address No. 307.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am married man. Sober and am now employed. Have a textile diploma and can furnish best of references. Can come at once. Address No. 308.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy, white and colored goods. Now employed, but want larger job. Good references will be furnished. Address No. 309.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill at not less than \$1,500. Am now employed and can furnish satisfactory references from present and former employers. Address No. 310.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 311.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, on plain, fancy or colored goods. 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish good references. Address No. 312.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on both Draper and plain looms, but prefer Draper room. Have had experience on sheetings, drills and sateens. Have finished a correspondence course on warp preparation and plain weaving. Am good manager of help. Address No. 313.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning, at not less than \$4.00. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 314.

WANT position as roller coverer. 10 years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Consider nothing less than \$2.25 per day. Good references. Address No. 315.

WANT position as overseer of carding or good second hand job. Am a textile graduate and a first-class cotton grader with several years' experience. Good references. Address No. 316.

WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Long experience and best of references. Address No. 317.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Good references. Address No. 318.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or overseer of weaving on plains and fancies. Prefer room containing Draper looms. Now employed, but wish

to change on account of local conditions. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 319.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. Married. 4 years' experience as overseer and 13 years in mill. Have taken textile course. Good reference from present and past employers. Strictly temperate. Know how to get production at reasonable cost. Address No. 320.

WANT position as overseer carding at \$4.00 per day in Alabama or Georgia. Long experience. Best references. Address No. 321.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent of cloth or yarn mill, or would travel for good concern. Long experience and best references as to character and ability. Address No. 322.

WANT position as overseer weaving. 23 years experience. Have run large rooms in S. C. Age 45. Good references. Prefer room with Draper looms. Address No. 323.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 25 years experience and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Can change on short notice. Address No. 324.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Experienced on almost all classes of work, both white and colored. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 325.

WANT position as cloth room over- at not less than \$2.50. Married and have family of mill help. 12 years experience on sheetings, drills, sateens and fancies. Good references. Address No. 326.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Seven years experience as overseer on both white and colored, 10's to 60's. Married. Experienced on combers. Good references. Address No. 327.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Two years as superintendent. Seven years as overseer of weaving. Married. Experienced on plain and fancy and colored goods. Address No. 328.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. Age 25. Strictly sober. Good habits. Experienced on both white and colored carding. Good references. Address No. 330.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder in large mill. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns. Have had long experience. Married. Age 37. Good references. Address No. 331.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Have had 20 years experience and can furnish

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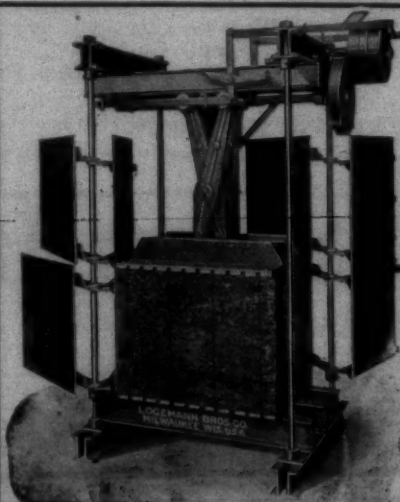
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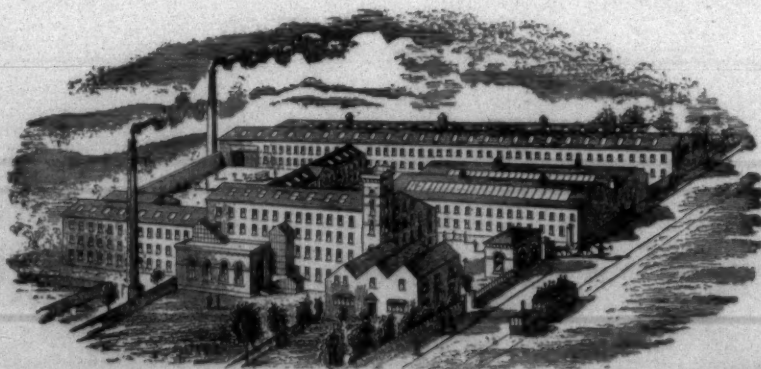
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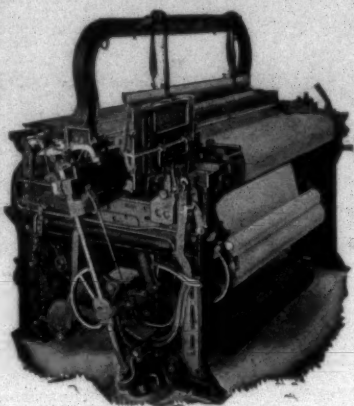
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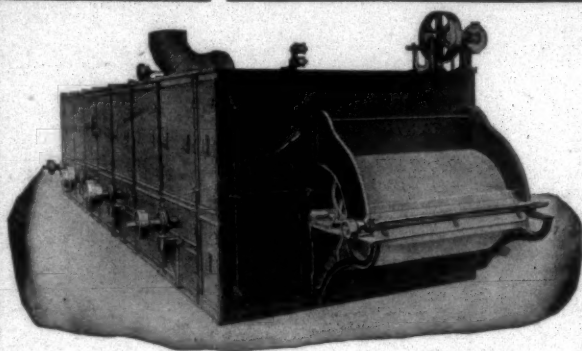
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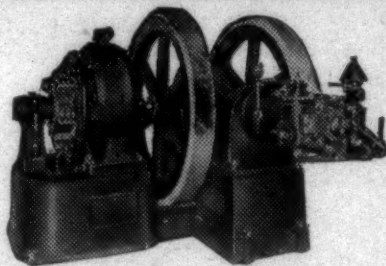
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